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6                   **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
7                   **FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

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9                   Brian S. Sharp,

No. CV-17-08133-PCT-DWL

10                  Plaintiff,

**ORDER**

11                  v.

12                  Commissioner    of    Social    Security  
13                  Administration,

14                  Defendant.

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16                  Plaintiff Brian S. Sharp (“Sharp”) has moved for reconsideration (Doc. 20) of the  
17                  Court’s March 5, 2019 Order (Doc. 17) finding reversible error by the ALJ and remanding  
18                  his case for further proceedings. Sharp asks the Court to remand for an award of benefits.  
19                  For the following reasons, the Court denies the motion.

20                   **DISCUSSION**

21                  I.            Legal Standard

22                  The Court has discretion to reconsider and vacate a prior order. *Barber v. Hawaii*,  
23                  42 F.3d 1185, 1198 (9th Cir. 1994). However, motions for reconsideration are generally  
24                  disfavored and should be denied “absent a showing of manifest error or a showing of new  
25                  facts or legal authority that could not have been brought to [the Court’s] attention earlier  
26                  with reasonable diligence.” LRCiv. 7.2(g). Indeed, reconsideration is an “extraordinary  
27                  remedy” that is available only in “highly unusual circumstances.” *Kona Enters., Inc. v.  
28                  Estate of Bishop*, 229 F.3d 877, 890 (9th Cir. 2000) (citations omitted). Accordingly, a

1 motion for reconsideration “may *not* be used to raise arguments or present evidence for the  
2 first time when they could reasonably have been raised earlier in the litigation.” *Id.*  
3 (emphasis in original).

4 **II. Analysis**

5 The motion for reconsideration contains citations to an array of Social Security  
6 cases in which courts remanded to the ALJ for an award of benefits (as opposed to  
7 remanding for further proceedings). (Doc. 20 at 3-6.) Sharp contends he was unable to  
8 submit these authorities “before the rationale expressed in the Order remanding for further  
9 administrative proceedings.” (*Id.* at 7.)

10 This contention lacks merit. Sharp argued in his opening brief, and again in his  
11 reply, that the Court should remand for an award of benefits. (Doc. 13 at 19-22; Doc. 15  
12 at 4.) He also cited *Rawa v. Colvin*, 672 Fed. App’x 664 (9th Cir. 2016), as a case  
13 supporting his position. (Doc. 13 at 20.) The motion for reconsideration, which also  
14 discusses *Rawa*, simply constitutes an attempt to provide additional case law in support of  
15 this argument. This is improper under LRCiv. 7.2(g)(1), which provides that “[n]o motion  
16 for reconsideration of an Order may repeat any oral or written argument made by the  
17 movant in support of or in opposition to the motion that resulted in the Order.”

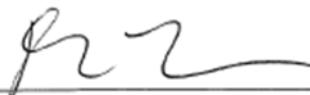
18 The reconsideration request also fails on the merits. Sharp cites unpublished Ninth  
19 Circuit cases and several district court cases for the proposition that “[r]emand for further  
20 proceedings is not needed because there are no medical opinions in the record to support a  
21 finding of disability, so long as a claimant has established medically determinable  
22 impairments that may reasonably be expected to result in the reported symptoms.” (Doc.  
23 20 at 3-6.) But Sharp ignores clearly established Ninth Circuit case law providing that,  
24 “[w]hen the ALJ denies benefits and the court finds error, the court ordinarily must remand  
25 to the agency for further proceedings before directing an award of benefits.” *Leon v.*  
26 *Berryhill*, 880 F.3d 1041, 1045 (9th Cir. 2017). Only in rare circumstances, then, should  
27 the court remand for an award of benefits. The appropriate rule, as indicated in the Court’s  
28 Order, is the credit-as-true rule. Moreover, the Ninth Circuit has noted that courts are

1 required “to remand for further proceedings when, even though all conditions of the credit-  
2 as-true rule are satisfied, an evaluation of the record as a whole creates serious doubt that  
3 a claimant is, in fact, disabled.” *Garrison v. Colvin*, 759 F.3d 995, 1021 (9th Cir. 2014)  
4 (citing *Connett v. Barnhart*, 340 F.3d 871 (9th Cir. 2003)); *see also Treichler v. Comm’r*  
5 *of Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 775 F.3d 1090, 1105 (9th Cir. 2014) (“Where . . . an ALJ makes a  
6 legal error, but the record is uncertain and ambiguous, the proper approach is to remand  
7 the case to the agency.”).

8 Here, as the Court found when applying the credit-as-true rule, “administrative  
9 proceedings would arguably serve a useful purpose,” because “[o]ther than Sharp’s  
10 testimony, there is little evidence in the record indicating that Sharp’s atrial fibrillation is  
11 disabling.” (Doc. 17 at 10-11.) The Court also applied *Garrison* and found “the record as  
12 a whole ‘creates serious doubt that [Sharp] is, in fact disabled’” because “no medical  
13 opinions in the record suggest Sharp is incapable of working.” (*Id.* at 11, citing *Garrison*,  
14 759 F.3d at 1021.) Sharp does not seem to dispute the Court’s factual conclusions  
15 regarding the lack of any supporting evidence in the record. He simply cites nonbinding  
16 cases, with different facts, in which courts reached a different outcome. The Court is not  
17 required to follow such cases, particularly where the scope-of-remand decision is  
18 discretionary. *Cf. Leon v. Berryhill*, 880 F.3d 1041, 1045 (9th Cir. 2017) (“Even if [the  
19 court] reach[es] the third step and credit[s] the claimant’s testimony as true, it is within the  
20 court’s discretion either to make a direct award of benefits or to remand for further  
21 proceedings.”).

22 Accordingly, **IT IS ORDERED** that Sharp’s motion for reconsideration (Doc. 20)  
23 is **DENIED**.

24 Dated this 26th day of March, 2019.

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Dominic W. Lanza  
United States District Judge